when food is not so abundant. The apparent rarity of sexual propagation, which might possibly lead to the formation of cocoons so small as to be readily carried about by the wind, may have something to do with this encystment. The cysts are small enough to travel very easily, and the wide distribution of the species may have been thus brought about.

III.—*Notes on Longicorn Coleoptera of the Group* Cerambycinæ, *with Descriptions of new Genera and Species.* By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Concluded from vol. vii. p. 34.]

IN my two papers on this group of Longicornia which have already appeared I have dealt with African, Indo-Malayan, and Australian species. The present contribution is confined to South-American species of the group.

Hammaticherus macrus, Bates.

Mr. Bates's clear description of this species leaves no room for doubt that it is identical with the *Hammaticherus bellator* of Dejean's collection. It is very doubtful, however, whether Serville's description could possibly have been drawn up from the same species; if it is to be accepted as accurate we must regard the *H. bellator* of Serville as a species allied to but quite distinct from *H. macrus*, Bates (=*H. bellator*, Dej.). It may be remarked that in the latter species the anterior cotyloid cavities are distinctly open behind, while in all the other species known to me they are completely or almost completely closed in behind.

Hammaticherus consobrinus, sp. n.

Plocæderus consobrinus, Dej. Cat.

Fulvo sat dense pubescens; prothorace supra transversim regulariterque plicato, lateraliter in medio modice tuberculato; elytris fulvescentibus, apicibus truncatis, utrisque bispinosis; articulis antennarum a tertio ad decimum apice intus spinosis, articulis tertio quartoque spinis recurvis.

Long. 26, lat. 8 mm.

Hab. Cayenne (*Lacordaire*).

Almost entirely covered with a close but short tawny pubescence. Antennæ (♀) a little longer than the body, with the joints from the third to the tenth spined at their inner apex, with the spines of the third and fourth joints long and recurved, that of the fifth almost at right angles to the joint, those of the following joints gradually becoming shorter and directed more forwards, until in the tenth the spine is little more than a sharp angulate process of the joint. Prothorax crossed above by about nine tolerably regular transverse ridges, exclusive of the raised anterior and posterior margins; furnished at the middle of each side with a rather feeble tubercle. Elytra each truncate and bispinose at the apex. Prosternal process feebly tubercled.

This species is to be distinguished by the structure of its antennæ from every known species of the genus. In colour and general appearance it most nearly resembles a variety of *H. plicatus*, Oliv., which is characterized by the absence of the dark bands from the margins of the elytra.

Hammatícherus Lacordairei, sp. n.

Plocæderus Lacordairei, Dej. Cat.

H. bato similis, sed differt capite supra inter oculos distincte carinato; antennis (♂) articulis tertio quartoque solis spinosis, ceteris inermibus; prothorace supra minus regulariter plicato.

Hab. Argentine: Buenos Ayres, Salta.

Brownish black, with a yellowish-grey or greenish-grey pubescence. Prothorax with a conical tubercle on the middle of each side, with a callosity (stronger in the male) between this tubercle and the anterior margin; crossed above by about ten ridges in addition to the raised anterior and posterior margins. Elytra pitchy brown, with a faint yellowish-grey pubescence; apices truncate, each bispinose. Legs greenish grey; tarsi reddish tawny.

♂. Antennæ more than twice as long as the body; third and fourth joints spined at the apex, with the spines turned strongly backwards; fifth joint very feebly dentate near the apex, the remaining joints unarmed.

♀. Prothorax less regularly wrinkled above. Antennæ a little longer than the body, with the third to fifth joints each armed with a recurved spine at the apex, the sixth to tenth joints denticulate at the apex.

I have little doubt, considering the very close agreement in colour, that the two specimens here described belong to the same species. The male specimen is from Salta, the female from Buenos Ayres.

The species is evidently very nearly allied to *H. batus*, Linn. The colour of the elytra is almost the same, but the pubescence has a slight greenish or yellowish tinge. The ridges of the prothorax are more numerous and a little less regularly transverse. The fifth joint of the male antennæ is without a distinct spine. The head is more distinctly carinate between the upper lobes of the eyes.

Hammaticherus punctulatus, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, cinereo-pubescens; prothorace supra transversim sat regulariterque plicato, plicis prope medium sinuatis, lateribus utrisque tuberculis duobus—uno medio, altero obtusiore paullo pone marginem anticam; elytris elongatis, rufo-brunneis, cinereo leviter pubescentibus, subtiliter punctulatis, apicibus truncatis utrisque valde bispinosis; antennis (♂) quam corpore duplo longioribus, articulis tertio ad quintum spinosis, spinis valde recurvis, articulo quinto tertio æquali.

Long. 37–41, lat. 10–12 mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Blackish brown, with a pale greyish pubescence, with the emargination of the eyes covered with a bright golden pubescence. Prothorax crossed above by about eleven transverse ridges in addition to the raised anterior and posterior borders; the sides each with two tubercles—one at the middle, the other, distinct though obtuse, a little behind the anterior margin. Elytra elongate, feebly and somewhat sparsely punctulate, reddish brown, with a faint greyish pubescence, each truncate and bispinose at the apex.

This species may be distinguished from *H. batus*, Linn., and its allies by the punctuation of its elytra, by the second distinct tubercle on each side of the prothorax, and by having the fifth joint of its antennæ equal in length to the third.

In *H. batus* and *H. mexicanus* the fifth joint of the antennæ is a little shorter than the third; the prothorax has a slight thickening of the ridges, or callosity, on each side near the anterior margin; the elytra are almost destitute of punctuation beyond the excessively minute pits from which the hairs of the pubescence spring.

In *H. punctulatus* the stridulating surface of the mesonotum is less finely striated than in allied species; but I do not yet know whether this character may be relied on as a specific distinction.

H. carthagenæ (Guér., MS.), a variety of *H. batus*, Linn., with brown or reddish-brown elytra, which is found in Colombia and Panama, has a strong resemblance to the present species.

Hammaticherus lasiocerus, sp. n.

Plocæderus lasiocerus, Dej. Cat.

Piceo-ferrugineus, fulvo-griseo-pubescens; capitis fronte antennisque griseo-villosis; prothorace lateraliter valde tuberculato, supra transversim sat regulariterque plicato; elytris fulvo-testaceis, opacis, griseo-pubescentibus; apicibus truncatis, utrisque bispinosis; antennarum articulo tertio quam quarto fere duplo longiore, articulis tertio quartoque apice spina valde recurva armatis, ceteris inermibus.

♂. Long. 33, lat. 9½ mm.

Hab. Brazil.

This species somewhat closely resembles *H. plicatus*, Oliv., but the prothorax is more pubescent and its plication somewhat less regular towards the middle, and the elytra are without dark margins. It may be distinguished from this and from every other species in the genus by the yellowish-grey villosity covering the antennæ and the front of the head, by the long third joint of the antennæ, and by the spines of the antennæ, which are confined to the third and fourth joints, and which are rather short and directed very much backwards.

Hammaticherus murinus, sp. n.

Plocæderus murinus, Dej., MS.

Parvus; fuscus, omnino denseque murino-pubescens; prothorace supra leviter interrupteque plicato; elytris punctulatis sat dense pubescentibus, apicibus truncatis utrisque bispinosis; antennis (♂) corpore sesquilongioribus, articulis quinto ad decimum apice spinoso-dentatis; antennis (♀) corpore vix longioribus.

Long. 17, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Corrientes.

This species may be recognized by the rather close mouse-grey pubescence, which entirely covers it. The rugæ of the prothorax are feebler than in other species of the genus, and do not seem to exceed eight or nine in number. The dense and very fine punctuation of the elytra is scarcely visible under the rather close pubescence. The joints of the antennæ from the third to the tenth are dentate at the inner apex, the third and fourth very feebly so, the fifth and some of the following almost spinose.

Hammaticherus luridipennis (Chevr., MS.), sp. n.

Ferrugineus, corpore subtus griseo subtiliter pubescente; antennis

rufescentibus, articulis a quinto apice intus angulato-productis, haud spinosis, scapo apice carinato; prothorace supra transversim regulariterque rugato; elytris fulvo-testaceis, glabris, nitidis, dense punctulatis; apicibus truncatis, angulis externis spinosis; pedibus rufescentibus, dense punctatis, femoribus posticis apice nigris.
Long. 19, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. French Guiana.

This species belongs to the group—including *P. glabricollis*, Bates, and *P. pactor*, Lameere—in which the third and fourth joints of the antennæ are unarmed, and in which the succeeding joints up to the tenth are angulately or spinosely produced at the inner apex. The species can be easily enough recognized by its distinct coloration. The punctures of the elytra are exceedingly minute at and beyond the middle, but are somewhat stronger towards the base. The legs are densely and somewhat strongly punctured. The scape of the antennæ bears a distinct carina at the apex. The pro- and mesosternal processes are tubercled.

Criodion fulvopilosum, sp. n.

Criodion flavopilosum, Buq., Dej. Cat.

Castaneum, fulvo vel griseo-fulvo omnino denseque pilosum; prothorace supra tuberculato sparsissime punctato, lateribus tuberosis, inæqualibus, basi apiceque constrictis; elytris apice subtruncatis, sutura breviter spinosis; femoribus intermediis posticisque apice breviter unidentatis; antennis corpore paullo brevioribus (♂), medium elytrorum vix excedentibus (♀).
Long. 40–60, lat. 11–17 mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Clothed entirely with a dense tawny or greyish tawny pubescence, which is thicker and somewhat silky on the underside of the body. Head with a broad, obtuse, and feebly raised carina on the vertex between the antennary tubercles. Eyes moderately large, the lower lobes each forming a triangle, whose obtusely pointed anterior termination is but little sunk beneath the projecting margin of the antennary condyle. Prothorax transverse, constricted at the base and apex; the anterior margin of the pronotum slightly projecting and rounded in the middle; the disk with about five obtuse tubercles. Elytra (which are apt to be rubbed bare of their pubescence in places) with the apices truncate for a short distance from the suture, and briefly spined at the suture. Intermediate and posterior femora each with a short spine or tooth at the posterior distal extremity. Tibiæ each

with a spine at their outer termination. Antennæ in the male reaching to within a short distance of the apex of the elytra, in the female surpassing but little the middle of the elytra, with the third joint in both sexes but little longer than the scape.

Criodion cinereum, Oliv.

Prionus cinereus, Oliv. Ent. iv. 66, p. 35, pl. xiii. fig. 55 (♀).
Criodion placidum, Dej.

Castaneum, griseo sat dense pubescens; prothorace supra leviter tuberculato, valde subrugoseque punctato, lateribus inæqualibus; elytris rufo-castaneis, fulvo-griseo sat dense pubescentibus, apicibus rotundatis et ad suturam brevissime spinosis; femoribus intermediis posticisque apice unidentatis; antennis quam corpore paullo (♂) vel multo (♀) brevioribus.

Hab. Cayenne.

I have here characterized the *C. placidum* of Dejean; but I have no doubt that this is the species described and figured by Olivier under the name *Prionus cinereus*. It may be distinguished from *C. fulvopilosum* not only by a difference in colour, but by its less distinctly tubercled and more strongly and much more thickly punctured prothorax.

Criodion antennatum, sp. n.

Castaneum, cinereo sat dense pubescens; prothorace parum transverso; basi apiceque constricto, lateribus tuberosis, subinæqualibus, fortiter sat denseque punctatis, disco leviter tuberculato, sparsim punctato; elytris apicibus rotundatis, sutura breviter mucronatis; femoribus intermediis posticisque apice breviter unidentatis; tibiis apice extus breviter spinosis; antennis utroque sexu articulis duodecim distinctis.
Long. 49, lat. 12 mm.

Hab. Venezuela.

Clothed almost entirely with a rather dense ashy-grey pubescence. Prothorax slightly transverse, constricted at the base and apex, somewhat swollen and uneven along the sides, the latter strongly and rather thickly punctured, the disk with three feeble tubercles or callosities and with some strong punctures. Elytra each rounded at the apex, briefly mucronate at the suture. Antennæ about equal in length to the body in the male, much shorter in the female; the third joint longer than the first and second taken together, and more than half as long again as the fourth, the latter shorter

than any of the succeeding joints, the twelfth excepted ; this joint in the male is about half as long as the eleventh, in the female it is much shorter.

This species has some resemblance to *C. cinereum*, but can be easily distinguished from any of the allied species by the distinct twelfth joint to its antennæ.

Criodion Dejeani, sp. n.

Criodion holosericeum, Dej. Cat.

Fulvo vel griseo sat dense tomentosum ; prothorace subquadrato, basi apiceque constricto, supra leviter rugoso, lateraliter nonnihil inæquali ; elytris pube cinerea decumbente sat dense obtectis, apicibus late et recte truncatis, utrisque bispinosis ; antennis (♂) corpore paullo longioribus, subtus pilis fulvis dense fimbriatis. Long. 28–38, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Head with rather strong mandibles ; with the cheeks prominent and somewhat bluntly pointed, widely separated below, with a distinct transverse groove on the underside of the head between them. Eyes rather small, the lower lobes transverse, somewhat pointed in front. Prothorax subquadrate, constricted at the base and apex, slightly rugose above, somewhat uneven at the sides, covered with a thick greyish or fulvous pubescence. Elytra with a rather dense ashy-grey decumbent pubescence ; the apices broadly truncate, each with two spines, of which the outer is stronger than the sutural one. Body underneath and legs with a fulvous-grey pubescence. Tibiæ each armed with a spine at its outer distal termination ; intermediate femora unispinose at the apex ; apex of the posterior femora spinose behind, dentate or sharply angulate in front. Antennæ (♂) a little longer than the body, thickly fringed with tawny hairs underneath.

The name *holosericeum* seems particularly inappropriate to the present species. I can see nothing in the three specimens before me that could have suggested silkiness ; their pubescence, in its present state at least, is entirely devoid of gloss.

Criodion tuberculatum, sp. n.

Criodion tuberculatum (Chevr., MS.).

♂. Fuscum, griseo-pubescens ; prothorace subquadrato, dorso plagis nonnullis paullo elevatis, intervallis sulcatis separatis ; elytris pube brevi grisea dense obtectis, apicibus late recteque truncatis,

utrisque bispinosis; antennis corpore paullo longioribus, subtus pilis fulvis dense fimbriatis.
Long. 28 et 38, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Peru, Sarayacu; and (?) Cayenne.

Head with strong mandibles and prominent cheeks. Disk of the prothorax with about seven slightly raised plagæ or flattened tubercles, which are separated from one another by narrow sulcate intervals; the medio-basal plaga is somewhat rhomboidal in form, with its longer diameter in the middle line; the two in front of its anterior angle are small and scarcely separated from each other; the two on either side of the median plaga are broad. The sides of the prothorax are somewhat uneven. The elytra have a dense greyish pubescence. The intermediate femora are unispinose, the posterior bispinose at the distal extremity. The tibiæ are each spined at their outer termination. The antennæ, a little longer than the body, are fringed with fulvous hairs underneath.

This species, in the sculpture of its prothorax and in its general appearance, somewhat resembles *C. rhinoceros*, Bates. But the latter species is characterized by the remarkable horn-like processes which come off from the anterior side of the mandibles. In the larger of the two specimens which I have included in the present species there is a slight elevation or ridge on the anterior side of the mandibles.

Criodion testaceum, sp. n.

Criodion testaceum, Dej. Cat.

Rufo-testaceum, elytris fulvis: capite prothoraceque fulvo-griseo dense pubescentibus; prothorace subquadrato, fortiter sparsimque punctato; elytris haud nitidis, pilis minutis sparsim munitis, apicibus truncatis, utrisque bispinosis; corpore subtus sparsim pubescente; femoribus intermediis apice unidentatis, posticis bidentatis; tibiis apice extus spinosis; antennis quam corpore paullo longioribus, fulvo sparsim pilosis.
(♀?) Long. 32, lat. 9 mm.

Hab. Brazil.

From its general appearance, and especially from the rather close approximation of the antennal tubercles, this species might be considered to belong to the genus *Sphallenum*; but as its intermediate cotyloid cavities are not closed externally, the species could not be placed in *Sphallenum* without breaking through the limitation which Mr. Bates has imposed upon the latter genus.

Criodion quadrimaculatum, sp. n.

Fuscum; capite prothoraceque griseo-pubescentibus; prothoracis dorso lateribusque rugoso-punctatis, illo medio carina brevi paullo elevata; elytris testaceo-fulvis, subopacis, sparsim setosis, utrisque marginibus externis maculisque duabus (una sub humerum oblonga parum nitida marginem attingente, altera discoidali rotundata paullo pone medium) fuscis; apicibus truncatis, utrisque bispinosis; corpore subtus griseo-pubescente; antennis quam corpore sesqui-longioribus.

♂. Long. 38, lat. 10 mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Dark brown, with a greyish pubescence. Prothorax strongly and somewhat rugosely punctured; the sides nearly parallel; the disk with a short feeble carina in the middle. Elytra fulvous, opaque, sparsely punctulate, with very short yellowish setæ springing from the punctures, with the extreme lateral and apical margins and two spots on each dark brown; of these spots one (oblong) is placed under the shoulder in contiguity with the outer margin, the other (rounded) is situated on the disk a little behind the middle; apices of the elytra truncate, each with two moderate-sized spines. Intermediate femora unidentate; posterior bidentate at their distal extremity. Tibiæ spined at their outer termination. Intermediate cotyloid cavities open externally.

This species seems nearly enough related to the preceding one, and for similar reasons must be placed in *Criodion*.

Criodion Sommeri, sp. n.

Criodion Sommeri (Dej. Cat.).

Nigro-fuscum; capite prothoraceque griseo-fulvo pubescentibus; prothoracis dorso lateribusque rugoso-punctatis, medio disco tuberculo glabro plano antice in carinam prolongato; elytris fulvo-testaceis, pilis fulvis erectis dispersis, maculis septem fuscis—una elongata utrinque sub humerum, una communi subcordata pone scutellum, duabus utrinque pone medium obliquiter dispositis; marginibus externis suturaque angustim infuscatis; apicibus truncatis, ad suturam breviter spinosis; corpore subtus fulvo-villosis; pedibus fuscis, fulvo sparsim setosis, femoribus utrisque macula dorsali rufo-testacea; antennis sparsim pilosis, quam corpore sesquilongioribus.

♂. Long. 41, lat. 12 mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Disk of the prothorax with a flat medio-basal tubercle somewhat rhomboidal in shape and prolonged at its anterior

angle into a sharp carina, which extends almost up to the anterior border; with two very small transverse tubercles, one on either side of the carina, on the anterior part of the disk; with a broad and very feebly raised tubercle on each side near the base; the sides of the prothorax thickly and rugosely, the disk less thickly, punctured. The elongate spot placed just below the shoulder of each elytron does not touch the outer margin. Of the two spots, placed obliquely behind the middle of each elytron, the anterior and outermost is small, the posterior and inner rather large. Intermediate femora unidentate, the posterior bidentate at the apex. Tibiæ spined at their outer termination. Intermediate cotyloid cavities open on the outside.

This species must have some resemblance in the style of marking of the elytra to *C. sexmaculatum*, Buq., and to *C. Chabrillaci*, Thoms.; but from other described characters of those species I am led to believe that the present species is quite distinct.

Sphallenum literatum, sp. n.

Criodion z-littera, Chevr., MS.

Fuscum, griseo-pubescens; prothorace grosse, dense subrugoseque punctato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; disco trituberculato, tuberculis parvis, glabris, nitidis; elytris fuscis, opacis, sparsim albosetosis; utrisque maculis duabus testaceis (una ante medium literæ *z* simulante, altera prope apicem rotundata); apicibus obliquiter truncatis, sutura minus productis et breviter spinosis, angulis externis modice spinosis; antennis corpore sesquilongioribus.

♂. Long. 3·2, lat. 7½ mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Head, thorax, underside of body, legs, and antennæ with a not very thick coarse pubescence. Prothorax very strongly and thickly punctured, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowed towards the base and apex; its greatest width scarcely greater than its length along the median dorsal line; the disk with three feeble, glabrous, shining tubercles. Elytra dark brown, dull, furnished with minute white setæ, and with some longer white setæ arranged somewhat in longitudinal rows. The four posterior femora are each unidentate at their apex; the tibiæ are each feebly spined at their outer distal extremity. The little projecting process of the antero-lateral part of the mesosternum is very distinct, though it does not completely cut off the epimeron from the intermediate cotyloid cavity.

Sphallenum spadiceum, sp. n.

Criodion spadiceum, Dej.
Criodion cylindricum, Dej.

Fuscum, fulvo-grisco-tomentosum; prothorace subquadrato, supra obsolete bituberculato, sparsim punctato; scutello dense tomentoso; elytris fuscis, fulvo sparsissime setosis, setis decumbentibus; apicibus truncatis, utrisque bispinosis; femoribus apice obtuse angulatis, haud dentatis; tibiis apice extus vix spinosis; antennis fulvo-grisco-tomentosis et sparsim ciliatis, quam corpore sesquilongioribus (♂), vel paullo brevioribus (♀).
Long. 33–36, lat. 8½–9½ mm.

Hab. Brazil.

The femora in this species are slightly and obtusely angulate on each side at the apex; the tibiæ have each a very short blunt spine at their outer termination. The intermediate cotyloid cavities are closed in on the outside by an antero-lateral process or tubercle coming off from the metasternum. Owing to the absence of spines or teeth from the apical angles of the femora, and their great reduction on the tibiæ, this species ought perhaps to be placed in *Xestia*. It may be looked upon as an intermediate form, whose characters on the whole, it seems to me, bring it into closer relation with *Sphallenum* than with *Xestia*.

Xestia denticornis (Chevr., MS.), sp. n.

Xestia spinipennis, Dej. Cat., nec Serville.

Nigro-fusca, elytris castaneis, opacis; capite (postice excepto) antennisque vix punctatis; prothorace grosse sparsimque punctato, dorso punctis in rugis parum transversis positis; scutello fulvo-pubescente; elytris coriaceis, minutissime punctulatis; apicibus truncatis, utrisque longe bispinosis; corpore subtus pedibusque sparsim fulvo-griseo-pilosis; antennis (♂) quam corpore paullo longioribus, articulis a quarto ad decimum apice intus denticulato-productis, articulo undecimo medio angulato.
Long. 25–35, lat. 6–9 mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Brazil.

This species appears to be somewhat allied to *X. brevipennis*, Bates, from which it may be distinguished by the almost complete absence of large punctures from the front part of the head, including the antennal tubers. The antennæ of the male are slightly longer than the body, those of the female much shorter; the third joint in the male is but little longer than the fourth; in the female the third joint is about

half as long again as the fourth. The femora are somewhat gradually thickened from the base up to beyond the middle, and not abruptly thickened, or clavate, between the middle and apex as in some other species of the genus.

In *X. brevipennis* the antennæ of the male are, according to Mr. Bates's description, much shorter than the body. This character will afford a further means of distinguishing *brevipennis* from *denticornis*. It is necessary to add, however, that the females of some of the species of the present genus might easily (without recourse to dissection) be mistaken for males.

Xestia spinipennis, Serv.

Prothorax transversely and almost regularly wrinkled above, irregularly rugose at the sides, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Elytra highly polished, very minutely punctulate, and of a reddish chestnut-colour. Femora somewhat abruptly thickened between the middle and the apex. Third joint of the antennæ in the female—the only sex known to me—twice as long as the fourth; the scape thickly and somewhat rugosely punctured. The head also strongly enough but not very thickly punctured.

These supplementary characters of *X. spinipennis*, Serv., I have drawn up from a female example (from Serville's collection) which in Chevrolat's writing has been labelled *type*. It will be well also to direct attention to the fact that the species—under the name of *X. spinipennis*, Serv.—with which Mr. Bates has made comparisons in describing some of his species was not the true *spinipennis* of Serville, but probably *X. denticornis* (the *X. spinipennis* of most collections), which is quite a different species.

Xestia vittata, Thoms.

The specimens answering to the description of this species vary considerably in size.

I can find no characters by which to distinguish a specimen from Dejean's collection—ticketed *X. confusa*, Dej.—from examples of *vittata*, Thoms. The antennæ are eleven-jointed, as in the latter species.

There is, however, one specimen in the British-Museum collection which (in almost every other respect agreeing with *confusa*, Dej.) has twelve distinct joints to the antennæ. It was no doubt a specimen similar to this which was

under Lacordaire's observation when he wrote the note * referring to *X. confusa*. If the complete division of the eleventh joint of the antennæ is to be taken by itself as a sufficient specific difference, the latter species may conveniently be called *X. confusa*, Lacord.

Xestia longipennis (Chevr., MS.), sp. n.

Castanea; prothorace supra transversim sat regulariterque plicato, lateribus irregulariter rugosis; elytris elongatis, castaneis, subopacis, vitta lata longitudinali utrinque rufo-castanea; apicibus truncatis utrisque longe bispinosis; femoribus ultra medium modice clavatis; antennis (♀) quam corpore multo brevioribus, articulis a septimo ad decimum apice intus angulato-productis, articulo tertio quam quarto duplo longiore.

♀. Long. 35, lat. 8½ mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Very closely allied to *X. vittata*, Thoms., from which it differs by the more regular transverse rugation of the upper-side of the prothorax and by the relatively greater length of the elytra.

Xestia globulicollis, sp. n.

Criodion globulicolle (Chevr., MS.).

Rufo-brunnea; capite antennarumque basi sat dense punctatis; prothorace grosse denseque et subrugose punctato, dorso medio plaga parva lævi; lateribus rotundatis, antice et postice leviter constrictis; elytris minute punctulatis, subopacis, apicibus externe rotundatis, prope suturam breviter truncatis, et ad suturam brevissime mucronatis; antennis (♂) articulis a sexto apice intus angulatis, haud dentatis.

♂. Long. 18, lat. 4½ mm.

Hab. Brazil.

This species is of a dull reddish-brown colour above; the elytra somewhat paler in tint. The abdomen, the middle of the hind breast, and the femora are reddish testaceous and nitid. The prothorax is strongly, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, with a small smooth space on the middle of the disk; the sides are distinctly rounded in the middle. The elytra are coriaceous, very feebly punctulate, each of the minute punctures or pits bearing an exceedingly minute whitish seta. The first nine joints of the antennæ together surpass by a little the middle of the elytra (the remaining joints

* 'Genera des Coléoptères,' viii. p. 271 (2).

are wanting); the joints from the sixth are somewhat angular at the inner apex. The abdomen is rather broadly truncate at the apex, with a dense fringe of fulvous hairs coming from between the dorsal and ventral segments.

The following species appearing under *Criodion* in the Munich Catalogue will be better placed in *Xestia*. Their tibiæ are unarmed at the outer apex, their femora are simple, and their intermediate cotyloid cavities are either partly or wholly closed in on the outside.

X. annulipes, Buq.

X. bivittata, Buq. (=*suturalis*, Perty (*Stenochorus*), Delect. An. p. 90, pl. xviii. fig. 5).

X. corvina, Germ.

X. dorsalis, Thoms.

X. pictipes, Newm.

The same remarks will, perhaps, apply to other species.

IV.—*On some Japanese Species of* Paromalus.

By George Lewis, F.L.S.

The Micro-Coleoptera of China, like those of our Indian possessions, are almost wholly unknown; no Chinese species of *Paromalus* has been described, and the only example known to me is one I captured in a rotten stem of a decaying *Celtis* in Hong Kong in the winter of 1880. It remains therefore a matter of speculation whether any or all of the species here recorded from Japan occur or not on the adjacent continent, although it is exceedingly probable some of them do. Two at least of the species have a wide distribution, as they are well-known European insects, and their names are, I believe, also in the lists of the Siberian Coleoptera.

List of Species.

Paromalus complanatus, *Panz.*
—— mendicus.
—— viaticus.
—— fujisanus.
—— vernalis.
Paromalus tardipes.
—— parallelepipedus, *Herbst.*
—— ominous.
—— musculus, *Mars.*
—— montivagus.